THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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NUMBER 984.] TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

To the Freeholders of the Senatorial Diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Henrico, Goochland, *and* Louiſa.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

WITH grateful acknowledgments for the honor you did me by my election as ſenator for the laſt term, and a conſciouſneſs of having diſcharged my duty to you and the commonwealth according to the beſt of my feeble abilities, I take the freedom through this medium to make known to you my willingneſs to ſerve the diſtrict for the enſuing term.—Should my former ſervices be now rewarded by your approbation, the higheſt poſſible reward, I flatter myſelf that my future conduct will be correſpondent with the true intereſt of my country and conſtituents—whilſt I remain with grateful reſpect and eſteem,

Your obt. humble ſervant,
THOMAS ROYSTER.

March 1ſt, 1802.

Negroes for Sale.

In purſuance of a decree of the hon. the high court of chancery, in the ſuit of James Hunter's executor's againſt the repreſentatives of Robert Coleman and others, will be expoſed to ſale, at Martinſburg, in the county of Berkeley, on Monday the 22d day of March, being court day,

SUNDRY SLAVES,

The property of the late Nath. Pendleton, Eſq. dec. at auction for ready money, to ſatisfy the claim of the plaintiffs againſt the ſaid Robert Coleman and others.

Edward Smith,
Richard K. Meade,
Thomas Maſſie,
} *Commiſſioners*

Feb. 24, 1802. 3w

NOTICE.

The Subſcribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchaſe of Country Produce.

Should any buſineſs be offered in the Commiſſion Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, reſiding in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the ſecond ſtory above Meſſrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1ſt, 1802.

By virtue of two deeds of truſt executed to the ſubſcriber by William Mead, will be expoſed to ſale, at public auction, for ready money, on the premiſes, for the purpoſe of diſcharging a debt due to Thomas Goodwin, Eſq. of Fredericksburg, and a debt due to Mr. Joſeph Sandidge of Louiſa; on Saturday the 27th day of March next, the

Tract of Land,

WHEREON the ſaid Mead now reſides, on Contrary River, in Louiſa county, containing 216 acres, more or leſs and is adjoining the lands of George and Joſeph Boxley, Walter Lewis, William Kimbrough, John Burraſs, John Gibſon and Daniel Ford.

SAMUEL OVERTON, jun. *Truſtee.*

Louiſa county, Feb. 8, 1802. tdſ.

William Temple,

Has Imported by the lateſt arrivals from London & Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will diſpoſe of low, by the PIECE or PACKAGE.

He has alſo juſt received the following Articles, for ſale.

5 PIPES,
10 Hogſheads,
8 Qr. Caſks,
} Genuine Old Port WINE.

3 Pipes Medeira Wine;
1 Hhd. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof;
10 Tierces London Porter;
20 Hhds. Sugar;
50 Bags Coffee;
700 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.

Hampden Sidney,

January 22, 1802.

THE TRUSTEES of the College wiſh to inform the public, that the buildings are in good repair for the reception of Students; and that the Rev. Archibald Alexander, who ſome months ago gave up the charge of the College as Preſident, has conſented to return, and has been re-appointed to that office. 4w

Genesſee.

For Sale, all the Subſcriber's
MILLS, HOUSES, and improved FARMS,

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in the ſtate of New-York.

TO meet the views of the numerous applicants for this valuable property, and to give an opportunity of acquiring it on fair and equal terms, the ſubſcriber offers it for ſale at Public Auction, on Wedneſday the 15th day of June next, at Powell's Hotel in Geneva, on the favourable terms of one ſixth Caſh, and the remainder payable in ſix annual payments with lawful intereſt.

The mills are ſituated at Hopeton, Lyons, Sodus, Genneſſee Falls, Caledonia, Hemlock-Lake, Painted-Poſt, Bath and Caniſteo, ſeveral of which are merchant mills, and the greater part of them are erected on the navigable waters leading to Montreal, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houſes are ſituated in Bath, Painted Poſt, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Sodus, and the improved farms are in the neighbourhood of theſe towns. All of which will poſitively be ſold, except the houſe and farm occupied by the ſubſcriber, near Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Bath, February 1, 1802.

FOR SALE,

At firſt coſt, a northern built

COACHEE,

And a pair of HARNESS, which has never been uſed.

THE cauſe of its ſale is, that it is not ſuch a carriage as was directed. It may be ſeen, and the price known, by applying to the printer of this paper.

Richmond, March 13, 1802.

MARSHAL's SALE.

ON Thurſday the firſt day of April next, 1802, on the plantation where col. William Fleming now reſides, in the county of Cheſterfield, WILL BE SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, for Ready Money, the following property, viz.

THIRTY-TWO SLAVES;

Davy, Young Davy, Dover, Will, Toney, Harry, York, Little York, Lucy, Patty, Polly, John, London, Maria, Amy, Charles, Beckey, Spencer, Dolly, Nelly, Sam, Frederick, Jany, Betſey, William, Simon, Jemmy, Nelly, Sally, Violet, Violet, and Dick.

STOCK.

Eight Horſes, forty head of Cattle, including three yoke of Oxen; forty old Sheep, twenty-four Lambs, and twenty-five head of Hogs.

CARRIAGES.

One Coachee, one Horſe Tumbril, and one Ox Cart.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

One double keyed Harpſicord, two Dreſſing Tables, two Book Caſes, two Cloths' Preſſes, one Deſk, two Dining Tables, two Side Boards, three Looking Glaſſes, three dozen Chairs, two large painted Buffets, with glaſs doors; ſix Beds and Furniture, four Carpets, one large Rum Caſe, with bottles, holding 24 gallons; and a great variety of Glaſs and China Ware, with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

BOOKS.

Encyclopœdia, American edition, 18 vols. Lock's Works, complete; Moll's Geography, folio; Borehave's Chymiſtry, Cullin's Materia Medica, Ditto Practice of Phyſic, with Rotherham's Notes, 4 vols. thirteen vols. of Pope's Works, nine vols. Plutarch's Lives, 6 vols. Rollin's Bell Letters, four vols. Cicero's Orations, three vols. Ditto Letters, three vols. Ditto Epiſtles to Atticus, two vols. Ditto Morals, two vols. Monteſque's Spirit of Laws, two vols. Sidney on Government; and a great variety of other valuable books.

The property of William Fleming, taken to ſatisfy an execution which iſſued on a judgment obtained late in the Court of the United States, for the Middle Circuit, in the Virginia Diſtrict, by Thomas Main, executor of Jonn Hyndman, who was ſurviving partner of James Buchanan and Company, againſt the ſaid William Fleming.

Among the Negroes named in this advertiſement, there are ſeveral valuable Carpenters and Houſe Servants.

The ſale will commence at eleven o'clock on the day and at the place above named, and will continue from day to day until the whole of the above property is ſold or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the above mentioned execution and the legal coſts.

Joſeph Scott,
Marſhal E. V. D

Patent Balances.

THE patentee of this very uſeful invention (which unites the accuracy of ſcales to the convenience of ſteelyards) has ſent a few pair to the ſubſcriber, for ſale.

They are of different ſizes, weighing from a quarter of a pound to one hundred, from one pound to three hundred, and from ten pounds to three thouſand weight. They are found to anſwer all the purpoſes of weighing with the greateſt preciſion; inſomuch that they are uſed generally in Boſton, not only by the merchants, but at the cuſtom-houſe, and by all the public officers of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, their uſe being authorized by an act of that Legiſlature. From experiments made here they are found to be correct by the ſtandard, which together with their convenience muſt give them a great preference to any thing of the kind now in uſe.

E. W. ROOTES.

March 8, 1802.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my houſe in Cheſterfield county on Appomattox river, fifteen miles above Peterſburg, ten from the court houſe, and will cover mares by the ſeaſon at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of Auguſt, when the ſeaſon expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which muſt be paid before they are taken away.—It is needleſs to Iwell the advertiſement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been ſo often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horſe as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the firſt croſſes; that is, Hero'd and Eclipſe. Dare Devil's get ſpeaks for themſelves, as they are the beſt racers on the continent, which was made manifeſt by their run laſt fall. They won at Richmond, Peterſburg, New-Brunſwick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, beſides at many other places. No reſponſibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, & Glaſgow,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOOD,

SUITED to the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK,
Of Peterſburg, and
ROBERT POLLOK & Co.
Of Manchester,

Are alſo now opening their Supplies of FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Richmond, October 8, 1801.

NOTICE.

In purſuance of a Deed of Truſt from John Allen, to the ſubſcribers, will be expoſed to ſale, for ready money, on Saturday, the 27th of this month,

The TENEMENT

IN the City of Richmond, now occupied by the ſaid John Allen, ing on the main ſtreet, oppoſite to the Court-Houſe; to ſatisfy a debt due to Robert Gordon & Co. The ſale will be at the premiſes, and will commence between 11 and 12 o'clock, in the forenoon.

Charles Copland,
Robert Pollok.

Richmond, March 15, 1802. 3t

Mrs. Davidſon,

HAS REMOVED to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Gorlier, next door to Mr. Robert Gordon, where ſhe intends carrying on the buſineſs as formerly. She has received by the laſt arrivals from New-York, a handſome aſſortment of

MILLENERY,

With a variety of Gold, Silver, Silk, and Cotton Trimmings, which ſhe will diſpoſe of by retail.

Richmond, March 1ſt, 1802.

Doctor Cohen,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

From Hamburgh, in Germany,

STUDENT in the Hoſpital of Copenhagen for 7 years, reſpectfully informs the inhabitants of Richmond and its vicinity, that he has arrived in this city, and cures with ſpeed and perfect ſafety, the following diſeaſes, viz: Rheumatic pains; Conſumption; Fits; Venereal Diſeaſe, without the uſe of Mercury; Cancers without cutting; Dropſy, without tapping; Tooth Ache, without drawing; and all kinds of Sores.

Dr. COHEN may be ſpoken with at Mr. ROBERT DAVIS's Tavern, near the Spout Spring, every day, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 12, and from 2 o'clock until 8, P. M. Letters from the country, (poſt paid) duly attended to.

N. B. Poor perſons cured GRATIS, provided they have a ſufficient proof of their indigence.

Richmond, March 19, 1802.

VIRGINIA, Bedford, March 5, 1802.

SIRS,

PLEASE to take notice, that at the Poſt-Office, in the town of Greenock, and Kingdom of Great Britain, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of Auguſt next, between the hours of 10 in the forenoon, and 4 in the afternoon, and on the two ſucceeding days, between the ſame hours, (if needful) I propoſe to take the depoſitions of one or more witneſſes; that on the 19th, 20th, and 21ſt of the ſame month, between the ſame hours, at the Poſt Office in Glaſgow, in the ſame Kingdom, I propoſe to take the depoſitions of one or more witneſſes; and that on the 23d, 24th, and 25th days of the ſame month, between the ſame hours, (if needful) I propoſe to take the depoſitions of one or more witneſſes, in the city of London, at the Virginia Coffee-Houſe, in the ſame Kingdom, all in the ſuit which is now depending in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the diſtrict of Virginia, wherein you are Adminiſtrators and Repreſentatives of the Plaintiffs, and I am Defendant.

I am, Sirs,
Your Humble Servant,
JAMES CALLAWAY,
One of the Defendants in the ſuit, Dobſon, Tebera & Walker, vs. Trents and Callaway.

Meſſrs. Mathew Dobſon, and Joſhua Dobſon, Adminiſtrators of John Dobſon, dec'd.

Wanted as a Tutor,

IN a private family, a perſon who is capable of teaching the Engliſh and Latin Languages, alſo writing and Arithmetic. Such a one who can come well recommended, as to his ſobriety and good demeanor will meet with generous encouragement. Apply to the printer hereof.

Feb. 15, 1802.

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Truſt made to the ſubſcribers by *Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper,* and *Henry Toler, jun.* to ſatisfy a judgment of Henrico court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late houſe of William Anderſon & Co. of London, will be ſold, at Hanover court houſe, on Wedneſday the 28th day of April next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the five following

Tracts of Land,

Belonging to the ſaid THOMAS HOOPER, to wit:

One Tract containing eighty ſeven and a half acres, more or leſs; one other tract of 107 acres; one other tract of 50 acres; one other tract of 7 acres, and one other tract of 75 acres, more or leſs. The four firſt tracts of Land adjoin each other, and are within about three miles of Hanover-Town, in Hanover county, and adjoin the lands of William Hundley, John Haw, Thomas Green, Jeremiah Hooper, and others. The laſt mentioned tract lies in Henrico county, about 5 miles below the city of Richmond, and is the ſame which the ſaid Hooper bought of Dabney Miller. Alſo

59 Valuable Slaves,

among which are two good Blackſmiths and a Cooper.

Charles Copland,
Charles Johnſton,
} Truſtees.

Richmond, March 16, 1802.

The Committee of Ways and Means, who were inſtructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the laws laying duties on ſtills and domeſtic diſtilled ſpirits, on refined ſugars, licenſes to retailers, ſales at auction, pleaſurable carriages, ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper, and poſtage on Newſpapers,

REPORT—

THAT the whole amount of revenue ariſing from thoſe duties, excluſive of poſtage on newſpapers, as appears by the ſtatements laid before the houſe by the ſecretary of the treaſury, in the early ſtage of the ſeſſion, did not exceed for the year 1800 92[illegible],000 dollars; after deducting the amount of drawbacks paid on the exportation of domeſtic diſtilled ſpirits and refined ſugar during that year: which ſum is chargable with an expenſe of collection equal to 137,000 dollars, excluſive of the expenſes of the offices of inſpectors of ſurvey, which have been aboliſhed. The nett revenue ariſing from thoſe duties may, therefore, be eſtimated at 792,000 dollars: but if from this ſum be deducted the duties accruing on ſtamps, which, as under the exiſting laws they will ceaſe to be collected after the fourth of March next, cannot be enumerated among the permanent internal duties, the whole nett revenue produced from thoſe duties may be eſtimated at a ſum not exceeding 710,000 dollars, chargeable with an expenſe of collection equal to 120,000 dollars. To produce, therefore, into the treaſury ſomewhat leſs than 600,000 dollars, an expenſe muſt be incurred more than equal to a fifth of that ſum; and upwards of four hundred revenue officers, excluſive of the inſpectors, muſt be maintained at the public charge. The continuance of a revenue drawn from the people on ſuch terms, can, in the opinion of your committee, be juſtified only by an imperious neceſſity: a neceſſity which, in their eſtimation, does not at preſent, and is not hereafter, likely to exiſt.

Of the proceeds of thoſe duties more than 500,000 dollars ariſe from the tax on diſtillation; 372,000 of which are paid by 22,000 country ſtills, ſcattered over the immenſe territory of the United States. 65,000 other dollars are the product of 13,000 retailer's licences. Theſe facts demonſtrate the difficulty and even the impoſſibility of materially leſſening the expenſes of collection, ſo long as the ſubjects from which the revenue is to be drawn, are ſo thinly diſperſed over this widely extended country: and the annexed communication from the commiſſioner of the revenue, will explain the deficiency which is likely to occur on the moſt productive branch of thoſe duties, unleſs proviſions are adopted which, by laying the tax on the quantity actually diſtilled, will require additional officers to the augmentation of the preſent heavy charges of collection, and a multiplication of oaths, thereby leſſening the ſecurity of that ſanction and endangering the public morals. The abolition of one claſs of theſe duties, by materially diminiſhing their product, without affecting in the ſame degree the expenſe of collection, would be a ſtrong additional argument for the abrogation of all: and when it is recollected that ſome of thoſe which it might be the moſt deſirable to retain are, even now, ſubjects of taxation in the ſeveral ſtates, the committee perceive no ſubſtantial objection to releaſing entirely to the ſtates objects of revenue which to them may be equally deſirable and productive; ſince to them the collection can be attended with little additional charge, and ſince to the federal government excluſively belongs the moſt fruitful ſource of revenue which the union affords. A wiſe policy, it is believed, will therefore induce the United States to abſtain, wherever practicable from exerciſing the right of taxation on thoſe ſubjects over which the individual ſtates poſſeſs a concurrent right.—Other reaſons concur in producing an opinion favourable to the repeal of thoſe duties. They conſiſt—

1. In the vexation and oppression of many of them, some of which are peculiarly obnoxious to our citizens.

2. In the nature of excise, which is hostile to the genius of a free people.

3. In their tendency to multiply offices and increase the patronage of the executive. This effect alone would forbid the retention of the internal taxes, and a reduction, to an equal amount, of the impost on articles of the first necessity: since, by that measure, not one of the host of officers employed in their collection would be reduced.

None of the foregoing considerations, however, could have induced your committee to recommend a repeal of these taxes, was it apprehended that, by the measure, the punctual compliance with the public engagements could be endangered. But believing additional taxes to be unnecessary for defraying the annual charges of government, at the present rate of expenditure, they conceive that a reduction of that expenditure will justify a proportionate reduction of the public burthens. A contrary doctrine would imply an urgent necessity for an increase of the existing taxes, should no retrenchment be made in the permanent public expenditure. By the annexed letter of the secretary at war it will appear that a sum exceeding 400,000 dollars will be saved on the army alone. By the estimate of the secretary of the navy the expenditure for the current year is estimated at 200,000 dollars less than that of the year 1801. Of this sum not more than six hundred thousand dollars are applicable to objects of permanent expense. It follows, therefore, that a sum exceeding the whole amount of the internal duties will be saved in the permanent expenditure of those two departments alone; even should future circumstances compel us to keep up our armament in the Mediterranean.

On the subject of the postage on newspapers, the committee are of opinion, that it would be unadvisable to take off that tax, inasmuch as it is insignificant in amount, and is the means of insuring the safe delivery of newspapers to their respective subscribers.

From these various considerations, the committee respectfully submit the following bill to repeal the laws laying duties on stills and domestic distilled spirits; on refined sugar; licenses to retailers; sales at auction; pleasurable carriages; and stamped vellum, parchment and paper.

Treasury Department, March 2, 1802.

SIR,

IN the report submitted by this department to Congress, on the 18th of December last, a reference was made, on the subject of the internal revenues, to the annual report of the commissioner of the revenue, which was not then completed, but was transmitted to the house on the 21st of the same month. A statement marked (M) was, however annexed to the report of the 18th December, purporting to be an abstract of the commissioner's report. Having discovered an error in that statement I now beg leave to rectify it.

The expenses of collection of the *permanent* internal duties are there stated, for the year 1800, at 139,500 dollars and 61 cents, and those of the stamp duties at 10,849 dollars and 38 cents; instead of which the expenses of collection of *all* the internal duties, including stamps, ought to have been stated at 139,500 dollars and 61 cents, and those of the permanent duties at only 123,651 dollars and 23 cents.

I will take this opportunity of observing, 1st, That those expenses include only the gross emoluments of the supervisors and other subordinate officers employed in the collection of the duties, but embrace neither the salaries of the commissioner of the revenue, superintendant of stamps, clerks and stampers, nor the expense of purchasing paper for stamps: 2dly, That the drawbacks on exported spirits seem to have been estimated too low in the statement (M) for the year 1800, by a sum of about 6000 dollars: and 3dly, That that statement being made for the year 1800, no notice was there taking of the saving resulting from the suppression of eighteen inspectors effected last summer by the president: The gross emoluments of those eighteen inspectors amounted, for the year 1800, to dollars 19,823 36, but as, on account of the arrangement, some extra allowances to some of the supervisors and collectors may be necessary, the actual saving may not be estimated at more than 15,000 dollars. The corrected estimate of the expense of collection of the internal duties, herein enclosed, will shew that the expenses of collection on the permanent duties ought to have been stated, for the year 1800, at about 19 per cent. and those on all the internal duties, stamps included, for the same year, at about 15 1-2 per cent; but that, if the offices of inspectors, lately suppressed, had been abolished at that time, those expenses would have been reduced for that year to 17 per cent. on the permanent duties, and to 15 per cent. on all the internal duties, stamps included; which last calculation may be considered as the true rate of the expenses of collection at the present time.

About three fifths of those expenses consist of salaries, allowances for clerks, and other expenditures equally applicable to all the different species of duties. The remaining two fifths consist of commissions which do not vary more than one per cent. between one species of duties and another. The lowest nominal commission is that allowed in Massachusetts and Rhode-Island, on spirits distilled from foreign materials, and amounts only to 5 per cent; but as it is paid on the whole amount distilled, that is to say, as well on the quantity exported and which pays no duty, as to that actually consumed and liable to duty, the real commission on the amount paying duty is not less than 7 1-2 per cent. (exclusively of the general charge of salaries, &c.) The commission on duties upon country stills is also 7 1-2 per cent. that on the four other permanent duties 6 1-2 per cent. These are exclusively of the commissions heretofore allowed to the inspectors now abolished.

Whether the expenses of collection may not be diminished even beyond what has been effected by the order of the president of last summer, it would be, perhaps, rash to assert; but I have no hesitation in saying that they can but be increased in proportion to the amount received, if some species of duties shall be abolished and some retained. The only exception is perhaps the stamp duty, which may be collected without the assistance of almost any other officers than venders of stamps, to whom the allowance of ten per cent. now made by law, would be sufficient. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. *J. Randolph*, Esq.
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Corrected estimate of the expenses of collection of the internal duties.

Permanent duties [stamps excluded,]
Gross amount of 1800, 772,959 12
Deduct drawbacks, viz.
On 562,556 gallons spirits exported, 56,255 60
On refined sugar, estimated 5,882 93
62,138 53
710,820 59

Nett amount,
Expenses of collection per statement [M] 139,500 61
Deduct mistake now rectified, 10,849 38
128,651 23
Add expenses of commissioner of revenue's office, 6,600
Total, 135,251 23

Which 135,251 dollars, on the nett amount of 710,820 dollars, makes the expense a little more than 19 per cent.

But if the saving resulting from having abolished the offices of inspection be taken into consideration, the result will be as follows:

Total expenses per above, 135,251 23
Deduct the total emoluments of the abolished inspectors for 1800 was, 19,823 36
But extra allowances necessary, estimated, 4,823 36
15,000
Total, 120,251 23

Which 120,251 23, on the nett amount of 710,820 dollars, makes the expense somewhat less than 17 per cent.

All the duties, (stamps included)
Gross amount in 1800, 993,661 82
Deduct, drawbacks per above, 62,138 53
Purchase of paper for stamps, 6,000
68,138 53
Nett amount, 925,523 29

Expenses of collection as per statement (M) rectified, 159,500 61
Add expenses of commissioner of revenue's office, 6,600
Do. of superintend. of stamps, — (count. stampers includ.) 6,400
13,000
152,500 61

Which 152,500 61, on the nett amount of 925,523 29, makes the expense a little less than 16½ per cent.

But if the saving resulting from the inspectors being abolished be taken into consideration,
Deducting from the expenses, viz. 152,500 61
The above stated saving, 15,000
Leaves for total expenses, 137,500 61

Which 137,500 61, on the nett amount of 925,523 29, makes the expense a little less than 15 per cent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Revenue Office, Dec. 2, 1801.

SIR,

For your information I enclose sundry communications which have passed between the supervisor of Pennsylvania and myself, on the subject of improvements in the distilling business, which have been recently introduced by persons residing in Lancaster county. The notes which are attached the drawings will fully explain the application of the machinery, which is said to be conformable to col. Anderson's patent.

I do not find that any considerable improvement in the form of the still itself has been attempted, the head and parts connected therewith are materially changed, and the alterations are calculated to answer very valuable purposes to the distiller. By means of the half globe, which is connected with the still head by a pipe of four inches diameter, the capacity of the still is evidently augmented about one third, for which the distiller presumes that he is not chargeable with duty; by giving the steam room to ascend, the process may be greatly accelerated without the risk of boiling over and injuring the quality of the spirit.

The immersion of the half-globe (or condenser, as it is called) in the mashing tub, for the purpose of heating the wash, saves much time, as it would be impracticable to bring a still to boil, in the ordinary way, in less than half an hour.

As there is no unusual waste of material, nor of increased consumption of fuel, distillers must be great gainers by the new mode, provided they are established in a plentiful country, or where they meet with few impediments in obtaining supplies of grain. Under those advantages I consider the following as nearly a correct result of the business, as it relates to the present excise system.

C. Gaffman's distillery, consisting of two stills, viz.
107 gallons,
54 do. for doubling.

161 gallons at 54 cents per annum, is dollars 86 94 cents.

These stills produce at present from 50 to 54 gallons of spirit per diem, if employed three hundred working days in the year, at 50 gallons each, is 15,000 gallons at 6-10ths of one cent per gallon of spirit, 90 dollars.

I am, with respect,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MILLER,
Commissioner of the Revenue.

The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury.

Philadelphia, October 26, 1801.

SIR,

I am honored with your favor of the 17th instant, relative to printed stamps. The instructions contained in it shall be strictly attended to.

My weekly return, which I enclose, will shew what cash I have on hand, deposited in the banks. I should have passed it to to the credit of the treasurer of the United States last week, but I expected Mr. Duane would have called on me for the sum I was directed to pay him. I presume his engagements in the circuit court have hitherto prevented him from attending to this business.

The enclosed letter from Mr. Graeff, I beg leave to transmit to you. If the subject should be thought to be of sufficient consequence it will perhaps be necessary to lay it before the honorable secretary. I have written to Mr. Graeff, and requested him to furnish me with every necessary information on the subject.

I am, very respectfully,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. MUHLENBERG.

William Miller, Esq.
Commissioner of the Revenue.

Lancaster, October 16, 1801.

SIR,

It is my duty, as a collector of the revenue of this county, to give every information respecting the new patent distilling invention of Mr. A. Anderson: there are now in this county upwards of thirty distilleries; they are getting into York county and Franklin; they can run their stills from twelve to fourteen times in 24 hours, where the others run theirs but three or four times, and save wood by it, and pay no more duty than before: there are a great many distillers complaining, those patent distillers are generally wealthy people, and able to lay in a stock of grain; by that means it injures those distillers that make their livelihood by it. It will injure the revenue in this county for this year from three to four thousand dollars. If you should think proper to lay it before Congress at the next session, I will furnish you with every particular in what way this machinery is constructed, and in what manner it operates.

I am, sir, with respect,
Your humble servant,
JACOB GRAEFF,
Collector.

Gen. P. MUHLENBERG.

Letter written on the 30th November 1801, to P. Muhlenberg, Esq.

"I have received collector Graeff's communication of the 16th ult. In order that no time may be lost in ascertaining whether the distillers alluded to possess the advantages which have been ascribed to them, let the collector of Lancaster county visit one or more of the distilleries, and obtain an accurate description of such stills as are now in use. Having taken the dimensions of the still, its head, worm, and other appendages, let him attend to the process, examine its contents and note the number of discharges and quantity of spirits produced in a given time. To convey his ideas more completely, let a drawing of the still and all the implements which are used in distillation be made out and transmitted with such observations as occur during the examination.

"If practicable, in the course of an experiment of this kind it may be well to discover, whether the wastage of materials and fuel is less or more, than when the business is conducted in the usual way. When your information upon these points is complete, I hope to be favoured with an answer.

(Signed) "WILLIAM MILLER."

LANCASTER,
November 24, 1801.

SIR,

I received your favor of the 21st ultimo, in answer to my communications of the 16th, relative to patent distilleries, wherein you request me to furnish you with all the information I can obtain; also, your favour of the 17th instant, requesting me to pay immediate attention to a copy of a letter from William Miller, commissioner of the revenue, dated the 10th, on the operation of Anderson's patent stills, to which I now inclose you the drawing of the still and the manner in which it operates: the disadvantages that arise from these stills in this county, are, that there are a great many furnaces and forges, and a great number of horses that consume a great deal of grain; the distillers who have these stills are generally wealthy, and buy up the grain in great quantities, which prevents those distillers, who distill in the common way, from entering their stills. The advantages are so great, that they can afford to give more for the rye than the common distiller, and yet the same price for their whiskey. There are a number of poor people who make their livelihood by distilling, and on account of the grain are obliged to quit. I am, sir, with respect, your humble servant,

JACOB GRAEFF, Collector.

Gen. P. Muhlenberg,
Supervisor.

Treasury Department, Jan. 6, 1802.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the committee of Ways and Means, a copy of an order of the President of the United States, abolishing sundry offices of inspectors of the internal revenue, and erecting a new district, to include the two territories of Indiana and north-west of the river Ohio. Heretofore those have, as a distinct survey, made part of the same district, which included the state of Kentucky, and been under the superintendance of the supervisor residing in that state.

That arrangement, made whilst the population of those two territories was so inconsiderable that hardly any revenue could be derived from them, although always incompetent to the complete execution of the revenue laws, had now, on account of the great increase of population, become extremely inconvenient in practice.

The laws which have authorised the President to erect new districts, not giving him, since the act of 11th July, 1798, the power of fixing the compensation of officers employed in the collection of the internal revenues, it remains with Congress to determine whether any, and if any what compensation shall be allowed to the supervisor of that district. It is of some importance that this should be ascertained, as, in the mean while, the duties of supervisor are done by an inspector, who, under existing laws have no power to fill the vacancies in the offices of collectors. I have the honor to be very respectfully, Sir, Your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honorable
JOHN RANDOLPH, junior,
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

January 27, 1802.

SIR,

AGREEABLY to the request of the committee of Ways and Means, I have calculated the relative expense necessary for the support of the present military establishment, and the proposed peace establishment, and find the difference very little more or less than five hundred thousand dollars annually.

I am Sir, with real respect,
Your humble servant,
H. DEARBORN.

Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH.

ESTIMATE

Of the sum requisite for the naval service for the year 1802.

Annual expense of a Frigate of 44 guns.

Pay of the officers, subsistence of ditto; pay of the seamen, 120 able seamen, 142 ordinary, 30 boys, provisions, medicine, instruments, hospital stores, contingent expense, 99,615 dollars.

Frigate of 36 guns.

Pay of the officers, subsistence of do; pay of the seamen, 100 able, 107 ordinary, 30 boys; provisions, medicine, instruments, hospital stores, contingent expenses, 84,980 dollars.

Annual expense of a Frigate of 32 guns.

Pay of the officers, subsistence of do; pay of the seamen, 60 able seamen, 73 ordinary do, 30 boys; provisions, medicine, instruments, hospital stores, contingent expenses, 65,895 dollars 74 cents.

Frigate of 32 guns, smaller.

Pay of the officers, subsistence of do; pay of the seamen, 60 able, 57 ordinary, 30 boys; provision, medicine, instruments, hospital stores, contingencies, 58,655 dollars 28 cents.

Annual expence of a schooner 12 to 14 guns.

Pay of the officers, subsistence of do; pay of the seamen, 20 able do. 14 ordinary do. 10 boys; provisions, medicine, instruments, hospital stores, contingent expenses, 21,651 dollars 69 cents.

Frigate of 44 or 36 guns, laid up in ordinary.

Pay of the officers, subsistence of do; pay of the seamen, provisions, contingent expenses, 6,334 dollars.

Annual expense of a frigate of 32 guns, laid up in ordinary

Pay of the officers, subsistence of do; pay of the seamen, provisions, contingent expenses, 5,900 dollars.

Half pay to officers not in actual service.

3 Captains,	at 50 dollars,		1,800
11 Lieutenants	at 20 do.		2,640
60 Midshipmen,	at 9 50 do.		6,840
3 Surgeons,	at 25 do.		900
3 Purlers,	at 20 do.		720
		dollars,	12,900

Annual expense of the marine corps.

Pay, subsistence, provisions for the men included, forage, clothing, military stores, contingent expenses, comprising quarters for the officers and barracks for the men at different stations, officers travelling expenses, transportation, quarter master's stores, camp utensils, hospital stores, stationary, fuel, postage, straw, bedticks, armourers, carpenter's bills, &c. 99,109 dollars 23 cents.

General estimate of the sum requisite for the naval service for the year 1802.

For the maintenance of two frigates of 44 guns in actual service,	199,230	
1 do. of 36 guns,	84,980	
1 do. of 32 do.	65,895	
1 schooner of 12 do.	21,651	
	371,756	
Add one third the expense of the frigates, for the operation of relieving, as it is presumed it will take four months to complete it, and for the relieved squadron to return and pay off the crews during which period there will be two squadrons on full expense, only one of which however will have a schooner,	116,702	
		488,458
Frigates laid up in ordinary, four of 44 to 36 guns,	25,336	
Three of 32 guns,	17,700	
	43,036	
From which deduct one of 44 and one of 32, whilst relieving the squadron in actual service, say 4 months,	4,078	
		38,958
Half pay to officers not in active service,		12,900
Marine corps,		99,109
Compensation to navy agents, superintendants, clerks and storekeepers,		20,600
Procuring materials for 74 gun ships,		190,575
Improvement of navy yards, docks, and wharves,		50,000
		900,000

ROBERT SMITH.

Navy Department, Jan. 30, 1802.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 18.

Debate on the bill received from the senate, entitled "An act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the United States."

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. GILES said, that he felt some degree of apprehenſion, that in the courſe he deemed it neceſſary to take in the diſcuſſion of this queſtion, ſome obſervations might fall from him, which might not be in ſtrict harmony with the feelings of ſome gentlemen of the committee. He ſhould regret, however, if a compliance with a ſenſe of duty ſhould produce that effect. He ſaid, therefore, that he wiſhed to appriſe gentlemen, that he intended to direct his obſervations as much as poſſible to the effects and tendencies of meaſures; and that when he was conſtrained to ſpeak of the views of gentlemen, it would be with reſpect to what he conceived to be their opinions in relation to the general intereſts; and not to private gratifications. He ſaid, it was natural that men ſhould differ in the choice of means to produce a given end; and more natural that they ſhould differ in the choice of political means than any other; becauſe the ſubject preſented more complicated and variable objects, out of which to make a choice. Accordingly a great portion of the human mind has been at all times directed towards monarchy, as the beſt form of government to enforce obedience and enſure the general happineſs; whereas another portion of the human mind, has given a preference to the republican form, as beſt calculated to produce the ſame end; and there is no reaſon for applying improper motives to individuals, who ſhould give a preference to either of theſe principles; provided in doing ſo, they follow the honeſt dictates of their own judgments. It muſt be obvious to the moſt common obſerver, that from the commencement of the government of the United States, and perhaps before it, a difference of opinion exiſted amongſt the citizens, having more or leſs reference to theſe two extreme fundamental points; & that it manifeſted itſelf in the modification or adminiſtration of the government, as ſoon as it was put into operation. On one ſide it was contended, that in the organization of the conſtitution, a due apportionment of authority had not been made amongſt the ſeveral departments. That the legiſlature was too powerful for the executive department; and to create and preſerve a proper equipoiſe, it was neceſſary to infuſe into the executive department by legiſlation all artificial powers compatible with the conſtitution upon which the moſt diffuſive conſtruction was given; or, in other words, to place in executive hands all the patronage it was poſſible to create, for the purpoſe of protecting the preſident againſt the full force of his conſtitutional reſponſibility to the people.—On the other ſide, it was contended, that the doctrine of patronage was repugnant to the opinions and feelings of the people; that it was unneceſſary, expenſive and oppreſſive, and that the higheſt energy the government could poſſeſs, would flow from the confidedence of the great maſs of the people, founded upon their own ſenſe of their common intereſts. Hence what is called party in the United States, grew up from a diviſion of opinion reſpecting theſe two great characteriſtic principles, patronage, or the creation of partial intereſts for the protection and ſupport of government, on the one ſide.—On the other ſide, to effect the ſame end, a fair reſponſibility of all repreſentatives to the people; an adherence to the general intereſts, and a reliance on the confidence of the people at large, reſulting from a ſenſe of their common intereſts. A variety of circumſtances exiſted in the United States, at the commencement of the government, and a great number of favourable incidents continued afterwards to ariſe, which gave the patronage ſyſtem the preponderancy, during the firſt three preſidential terms of election; notwithſtanding it was evident, that the ſyſtem was adopted and purſued in direct hoſtility to the feelings and opinions of a great portion of the American people. The government was uſhered into operation under a vaſt excitement of federal fervor, flowing from its recent triumph on the queſtion of adopting the conſtitution.—At that time a conſiderable debt was afloat in the United States, which had grown out of the revolutionary war. This debt was of two kinds; the debt proper of the United States, or engagements made by the United States in their federal capacity; the other, the ſtate debts, or engagement entered into by the reſpective ſtates for the ſupport of the common cauſe.

The favorers of the patronage ſyſtem readily availed themſelves of theſe materials for erecting a monied intereſt; gave to it a ſtability, or qualified perpetuity, and calculated upon its certain ſupport in all their meaſures of irreſponſibility.

This was done not only by funding the debt proper of the United States, but by aſſuming the payment of the ſtate debts, and funding them alſo; and it is believed, extending the aſſumption beyond the actual engagements of the ſtates. Hence the federal axiom, that a public debt is a public bleſſing.—Shortly after this event, an Indian war ſprang up, he would not ſay by what means; in conſequence of which an army was added to the liſt of patronage; the Algerines commenced a predatory war upon the commerce of the United States, and thence a navy formed a new item of patronage. Taxes became neceſſary to meet the expences of this ſyſtem, and an arrangement of internal taxes, an exciſe, &c. &c. ſtill ſwelled the liſt of patronage. But the circumſtance which moſt favored this ſyſtem, was the breaking out of a tremendous and unprecedented war in thoſe countries of Europe with which the United States had the moſt intimate relations. The feelings and ſympathies of the people of the United States were ſo ſtrongly attracted by the tremendous ſcenes exiſting there; that they conſidered their own internal concerns in a ſecondary point of view. After a variable conduct had been purſued by the United States in relation to theſe events, the depredations committed upon commerce and the excitements produced thereby enabled the adminiſtration to indulge themſelves in a more deciſive courſe, and they at once puſhed forward the people to the X. Y. Z. of their political alphabet, before they had well learned & underſtood the A. B. C. of the principles of the adminiſtration.

Armies and navies were raiſed, and a variety of other ſchemes of expence were adopted, which placed the adminiſtration in the embarraſſing predicament, either to violate their faith with their public creditors, or to reſort to new taxes. The latter alternative was preferred, accompanied with other ſtrong coercive meaſures to enforce obedience. A land tax was laid for 2,000,000 of dollars. This meaſure awakened the people to a ſenſe of their ſituation; and ſhook to the foundation all thoſe federal ramparts which had been planned with ſo much ingenuity, and erected around the executive with ſo much expence and labour. Another circumſtance peculiarly favourable to the advocates of executive patronage was, that during the two firſt preſidential terms, the chief executive magiſtrate poſſeſſed a greater degree of popularity and the confidence of the people than ever was, or perhaps ever will be, again attached to the perſon occupying that dignified ſtation.—The general diſquietude, which manifeſted itſelf in conſequence of theſe enterpriſing meaſures, in the year 1800, induced the federal party to apprehend, that they had puſhed their principles too far, and they began to entertain doubts of the reſult of the preſidential election, which was approaching. In this ſtate of things it was natural for them to look out for ſome department of the government, in which they could entrench themſelves in the event of an unſucceſsful iſſue in the election; and continue to ſupport thoſe favourite principles of irreſponſibility, which they could never conſent to abandon. The judiciary department of courſe, preſented itſelf as beſt fitted for their object, not only becauſe it was already filled with men, who had manifeſted the moſt indecorous zeal in favour of their principles, but becauſe they held their offices by indefinite tenures, were not ſubject to periodical appointments, and of courſe were further removed from any reſponſibility to the people, than either of the other departments. Accordingly on the 11th of March 1800, a bill for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States was preſented to the houſe of repreſentatives. This bill appears to have had for its objects, firſt 1ſt the gradual demolition of the ſtate courts by encreaſing the number, and extending the juriſdiction of the federal courts. 1d, to afford additional protection to the principles of the then exiſting adminiſtration by creating a new corps of judges of concurring political opinions. This bill however was not paſſed into a law during that ſeſſion of congreſs, perhaps from an apprehenſion, that it would tend to encreaſe the diſquietudes which other meaſures had before excited, and therefore operate unfavourably to the approaching preſidential election.—At the next ſeſſion after the reſult of the election was aſcertained, the bill, after having undergone ſome conſiderable alterations, was paſſed into the law now under diſcuſſion. This law, it is now ſaid, is inviolable and irrepealable. It is ſaid, the independence of the judges will be thereby immolated. Yes, ſir, this law is now conſidered as the ſanctuary of the principles of the laſt adminiſtration, and the tenures of the judges as the horns of inviolability within that ſanctuary.

[Mr. Giles's ſpeech to be continued.]

PORTLAND, February 29.

We learn from Hallowell, that the Hon. Mr. DUMMER, has been politely excuſed from the duties of Poſt-Maſter at that place to make room for the modeſt Mr. WINGATE, one of "*Dearborn's family.*"

March 1.

A letter from a correſpondent at Eaſt-Port, dated February 25, mentions that 4 or 5 veſſels had recently gone aſhore on the coaſt near that place, and gone to pieces. Names unknown.

NEW-YORK, March 12.

Capt. Howes, who arrived here on Thurſday from Havanna, informs that the day he ſailed, one of the French frigates which went out from France with the ſquadron of the Weſt Indies, arrived at Havanna. She was ſent to demand of the Spaniards 11,000 troops, and proviſions to aſſiſt in the reduction of St. Domingo. Several other French ſhips of war, were expected at Havanna to refit, and to take in proviſions for the ſupply of the Weſt-India ſquadron.

March 13.

Capt. Hallock, arrived yeſterday from Havanna, informs, that two Spaniſh ſeventy fours, a frigate, a ſloop of war, and a French ſixty-four gun ſhip, being part of the ſquadron which lately left France, had arrived there from Cape Francois. He confirms the account, ſtated in yeſterday's Gazette, that the object of *thoſe* ſhips in going to Havanna, was to demand troops, and to take in proviſions for the fleet at St. Domingo.

WASHINGTON CITY March 18.

A report is in circulation, that on Tueſday next Dr. Leib intends to make a ſet ſpeech in the houſe of repreſentatives, on the ſubject of *Certificates* of the public debt.—Shewing in detail how tranſfers may be facilitated without delivery or ſale; —How the neceſſitous may be enriched at the expence of the wealthy; and how good patriots may be enabled to live in ſplendor without labor.

The doctor propoſes to diſcuſs this buſineſs feelingly, and to demonſtrate the happy effects which ſuch a project muſt neceſſarily produce at elections: upon public and private credit: upon ſuits for ſlander. In entries upon Broker's books, and even upon marriages. The plan has many admirers among the democrats lately imported, and expectation is wound up to a high pitch. We hope the day may be cool as the houſe will be unuſually crouded.

When Gen. Smith has finiſhed a vindication of his late extraordinary refuſal to diſcuſs or conſider the reſpectful memorial of thoſe who have been ruined by French ſpoliations: ſome of his conſtituents will thank him for ſtating to the public how he propoſes to get copper cents from Birmingham to ſupply the deficiency of circulating ſmall change, which muſt unavoidably follow his vote for deſtroying the mint. He aſſerted in his ſpeech that our merchants might import cents on advantageous terms.—The poſſible gain in this traffic ought not to be a ſecret. The imported cents muſt be of baſe metal, and the leſs by depreciation will certainly fall upon ſmall dealers. Why not warn us of the impending miſchief? Why be ſilent reſpecting ſo nefarious a ſubſtitute of bad for good money in all our little affairs? We wiſh to hear the general's wiſe reaſons for ſending to England for degraded coin when a genuine one can be furniſhed among ourſelves.

A Baltimore Retailer.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1802.

A French corvette, (ſays the Baltimore Federal Gazette,) from Cape-Francois is in the Bay. Several of her officers were in town yeſterday and proceeded on to Waſhington. Their object we have not learnt.

Authentic information has been received here that the high court of admiralty, in England has given ſentences of Reſtitution in favor of the following American veſſels and their cargoes, detained and carried in by Britiſh cruiſers, and tried by that court, for attempting to enter the blockaded port of Havre in France:

Edwin, Rober Foliauche,	*Maſter.*
Five Siſters, J. Lunt,	*do.*
Lucy, S. Toppan,	*do.*
John, John Cheſter,	*do.*
Sophia F. Driſcoll,	*do.*
Sophia, Iſaac Hands,	*do.*
Georgia, J. London,	*do.*
Juno, J. D. Lawrence,	*do.*

Ships and cargoes decreed to be reſtored, on payment of the captor's coſts.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Letters recently received from Europe, inform that Buonaparte is not much pleaſed with Mr. Jefferſon's ſpeeches. They do not, it ſeems, exactly ſuit the Firſt Conſul's notions of Liberty and Republicaniſm. When he himſelf makes ſpeeches to the republic, which is not often, he is hedged round with bayonets, to cool all popular ardor as he pronounces the word liberty, rights of man, &c. But ten years ago ſpeeches were as plenty in France, as miſery has been ever ſince. You could not walk out to breathe freſh air without hearing them from ſome haranguer in the ſtreets. Now they are all muzzled and muſh as our own legiſlature. *Palladium.*

Reports ſay, that a requiſition, in the way of *loan*, for three millions of dollars has been made to our Government, by an agent of the French Republic—In addition to this *courteous* application, it is alſo rumoured, that an equivalent in *l'argent* for the frigate Inſurgent, has been *demanded* of our Government.

(Phil. Gaz.)

To the FREEHOLDERS *of the* City *of* Richmond.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I HAVE this day, and not until this day, determined, to become a candidate, for a ſeat in the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, at the next election, to be held for the City of Richmond. In forming this determination, I am not conſcious of being under the influence of any motive, but a wiſh, to render ſervice, as far as I am able, to my country, and to you.

Whether this wiſh will ever be realized, even to a ſmall extent, is a queſtion which time only can decide. I can promiſe nothing, but fidelity and attention. It is certain however that a period, more favourable for the regulation of our domeſtic policy, has never occurred. The political conteſts which have agitated America, engroſſed for ſeveral years, a large portion of the time and attention of our General Aſſembly. Theſe cauſes have at length ceaſed to operate. Peace and harmony have returned; but how long they will remain with us, no man can tell. We ſhould avail ourſelves, therefore, of the preſent moment, to prepare, and to adopt, ſuch meaſures as are beſt calculated to "eſtabliſh *juſtice*," to "inſure the *tranquility*," and to promote the general welfare of the ſtate. To the attainment of theſe important objects, I am willing to contribute my mite of ſervice.

The publication of a political creed will not, I preſume, be expected. My opinions, on the great queſtions, which have been diſcuſſed in the United States, it is probable, are well known. Some of them are in print; to all, I have little doubt, that I ſhall adhere through life.

The declaration which I now make, would not have been delayed ſo long, had I not been under ſome embarraſſment, from cauſes, which until this day, I did not conceive to be completely removed.—With a detail of theſe cauſes, it is unneceſſary to trouble you. An explanation of them will be found by thoſe who think them worth knowing, in two letters of this date from Mr. Smith and Mr. Rind. Theſe letters are in the hands of Dr. J. Foushee.

It is uſual for men, who are candidates for the General Aſſembly, to ſeek, by perſonal attentions, the favor of thoſe who are to vote. I mean not, abſolutely, to condemn this practice. There are times at which it may be juſtified: and there are men, whoſe ſituation may render it proper. My purpoſe is only to excuſe myſelf, by ſhewing the neceſſity for my ſeclusion and retirement. The Chancery Court is now in ſeſſion. The Diſtrict Court of Richmond commences on the firſt day of the next month, and is followed by the Court of Appeals on the tenth, the Diſtrict Court of Peterſburg on the fifteenth, and the Federal Court on the twenty-fifth. It will be at once perceived that preparation for theſe Courts, and actual attendance on them, will leave but a ſmall portion of leiſure. If any perſon ſhall be of opinion, that in peruſing the letters which is here marked (B), and which it is my duty to offer, I am influenced by any ſentiment originating in a want of reſpect or reſpect for the people, he will do me great injuſtice. But, for this error, there is no immediate remedy: time alone can remove it: and time will remove it.

GEORGE HAY.

March 18, 1802.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery.

BETWEEN

Thomas R Rootes, Plaintiff.

AND

Samuel Giſt, John Anderſon, and William Fowke, executors of William Anderſon, dec. executors of Samuel Temple, deceaſed, and Peter Lyons, Defendants.

THE defendants Samuel Giſt, John Anderſon, and William Fowke, who are out of this country, and againſt whom the plaintiff appears to have proceeded in the mode preſcribed by law in ſuch caſes, not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity to perform the decree, the court this 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and one, upon the motion of the plaintiff, doth take his bill for confeſſed as to thoſe defendants and refer the accounts of their teſtators, adminiſtration and management of the eſtate of Joſeph Smith, dec'd. to one of the commiſſioners of the court, to be by him examined, ſtated, ſettled, and to the court reported, with any matter ſpecially ſtated, thought pertinent by himſelf, or required by the parties to be ſo ſtated.

(A Copy)

Teſte,

Peter Tinſley, C. C.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Richmond, March 17, 1802.

The parties concerned are deſired to take notice, that I have appointed Monday the ſeventeenth day of May next, for carrying into effect the foregoing decretal order, upon which day their attendance is required at my Office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination.

William Hay, M. C.

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD,

ON Thurſday the firſt day of April next, by the ſubſcribers, at their Vendue Office, on a credit of 90 days, for Notes with approved ſecurity, about

230 Acres Wood Land,

within 6 miles of Richmond, on the main road leading to Bottom's Bridge. Any perſon who may wiſh to ſee the land, will pleaſe apply to Mr. Thomas Mathews.

PROSSER & MONCURE, V. M.

Richmond, March 20, 1802. tdſ

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who may have claims againſt the eſtate of Frederick Myers, deceaſed, are hereby informed that I am about to cloſe my account with the ſaid eſtate; this notice will be plead in bar againſt any claim or claims that may be brought after the 1ſt day of May next.

John Coke, Ex'or.

Williamſburg, March 19, 1802.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will receive propoſals until the 24th of next month (April) for the execution of the

Carpenter's Work

Of the PUBLIC TOBACCO WAREHOUSE now building in this city.

John Clarke.

Richmond, March 20, 1802. 8t

FOR SALE,

SHERRY WINE,

Of a ſuperior quality, in quarter caſks, for caſh, or on 60 or 90 days credit, for approved Notes.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnſton.

March 22, 1802.

ROBERT GAMBLE,

TAKES this method to inform his friends, in the Country, and the public in general.—That he is provided with a convenient WARE HOUSE, for the reception of Country Produce. Thoſe who may conſide to his care, their Flour, &c. may rely on his endeavors to obtain the beſt Prices the Market will admit. His Charges will be moderate, and he flatters himſelf, his conduct will prove ſatisfactory.

Richmond, March 8, 1802. tf

Notice!

WHEREAS the Houſe of HOOPER & TOLLER has conveyed to us as Truſtees for the benefit of its Creditors, the whole of its Stock and Merchandize in trade, and all its outſtanding debts: We therefore give notice to thoſe indebted to ſaid firm, that they are to make payment to us alone.

Robert Gamble,
James Brown,
Charles Macnamdo.

Richmond, 1ſt March, 1802. 4w.

The famous and complete Horse

STIRLING,

(Never beaten but once, and then by accident)

WAS imported from London by the subscriber, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at 4 years old, and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the Racing Calendar, and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (4 miles, one furlong and one hundred and thirty eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

STIRLING is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and one half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf; and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the first mile [of the New-Market course] in one minute, which is at the rate of 82 feet and an half in a second, an inconceivable swiftness, even supposing it a little exaggerated, as is probable it was; but for further satisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. Maty. If such a velocity had continued some seconds, it might have been fairly pronounced, that the horse went swifter than the wind, it being very seldom the most violent wind makes such way. The greatest known velocity of a ship at sea is six marine leagues in an hour, and supposing the ship to take the third of the velocity of the wind which impressed it, the speed of that wind would not amount to 80 feet in one second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Alcot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, [this was the fist time he started.] He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, 15 subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme, esq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's Course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, [Round Course] four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Grosvenor's Capsicum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutten's filly at Epsom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796 he won at New-Market the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potfos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brass, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlington's Aibourne. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear a match at New-Market for 300 guineas each; received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, [seven subscribers] beating Lord Darlington's St. George, and others, Duke's Course, [four miles.] He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, [which will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day August following] at the Bowling Green, and will cover mares at Three Guineas the leap, to be paid at the stable door, or or Six Guineas the season, and Ten Guineas to insure a mare to be with foal, with One Dollar to the Groom, the money in every instance to be paid before the mares are removed. Good pasturage, GRATIS, with an addition of 600 acres, to what the subscriber had last year; servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10s6 a week, which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use. Grain will be furnished at the market price, for which the money must be sent, and the greatest attention will be paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Notes for Six Guineas the season, and for Ten Guineas to insure, will be expected with the mares.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 1st, 1802. 1aw12w.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that STIRLING was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, [one of the best sons of Eclipse] his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsey, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of Newcastle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

THOMAS STIRLING.

The celebrated running Horse

Cormorant,

Will stand the ensuing season at the Bowling Green, to cover fifty Mares only, besides a part of his owner's at TEN POUNDS each, and One Dollar to the Groom. With this condition, if the money is paid by the 10th of August next, any mare failing to prove with foal, may go the next season, *gratis*; and should the death or removal of the horse prevent a colt then, the money shall be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse. The sooner gentlemen engage their mares the better, as not a single one over the above number will be taken in. CORMORANT was a winner 19 times against the best horses in England, has been frequently advertised and a full account of his racing given: suffice it now to say, that he is in high health and condition; that a very great proportion of the mares covered by him last season are in foal, and those that failed [if any] may be sent again this season, *gratis*, if the owners of such who have not paid me, will do it by the 1st of May next: those that have paid are entitled. CORMORANT has been a capital racer, is a very beautiful horse, has more of the true Arabian blood than any horse in America, and his stock are remarkably handsome and active. If gentlemen prefer it, their mares may be covered at Five Guineas the season, without any condition.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 1, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

"I do certify, that CORMORANT was bred by me, and got by Woodpecker; his dam Nettletop, by Squirril, his grandam by Bajazet; great grandam by Regulus; great, great grandam by Lonsdale's Arabian; his great, great, great grandam by Darley's Arabian; his great, great, great, great grandam by the Byerly Turk; his great, great, great, great, great grandam by the Tafolet Barb; his great, great, great, great, great grandam by Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

"The above is so valuable a horse, both on account of his speed and blood [which is the best in England] that I am sorry he is about to leave the country.

[1aw12] "EGREMONT."

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

NEW-MARKET.

In consequence of the elections in the different counties in this state coming on the 27th day of April, at which time the New-Market Races are advertised, and from a desire of many gentlemen of the turf also, I am compelled to alter the same to the third Wednesday in May, at which time they will certainly commence, agreeable to the former tenor, viz:

FIRST day, a Sweepstakes, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying each 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This subscription will be kept open until the 15th day of April, and no longer. Entrance to be made by letter or personal application to the subscriber. Should more than six start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Second day, a purse of 400 dollars will be run for, four mile heats, entrance 30 dollars. Weights as heretofore established.

Third day, a purse of 200 dollars will be run for, two mile heats, entrance 15 dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepstakes, by three and four years old colts and fillies, the former carrying 86lb. and the latter 100lb. two mile heats, entrance 100 dollars. This subscription will be closed the evening of the third day's race; and if five or more nags start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Good stables and litter furnished for race horses GRATIS.

STIRLING GARY,
Keeper of the Course.

February 14, 1802.

THE Subscriber having taken the above Course for two years, has furnished himself with good beds, as well as stables, together with ostlers and servants of a proper description; also, liquors of a superior quality. He flatters himself from his experience, and a desire to please, in the above business, to give general and complete satisfaction.

THIRD NOTICE,

In the case of JOHN CARTER,

BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt founded upon the statute of the Congress of the United States, passed the fourth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred, entituled, "An Act "to establish an uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against *John Carter*, of Pittsylvania county, in the district of Virginia, *Merchant*, and he has been declared *Bankrupt*: and he is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named or the major part of them, on the third and thirty-first days of March, and on the third day of April, next ensuing, at eleven of the Clock in the forenoon of each day, at the office of the *Undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook-street, in the town of Petersburg, and make a full and true discovery and disclosure of his estate, real and personal, of every nature and description, to which he may be entitled either in law or equity, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, at the second meeting to choose assignees, and at the last meeting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his examination.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commission

Commissioner's Office, Petersburg, 20th February, 1802. } tAp.5

TO COVER,

The ensuing season at my stable at Charlottesville in the county of Albemarle,

THE HIGH BRED

English Stallion,

HAMILTON,

A blood bay, elegantly formed, near fifteen hands high, eight years old last May;

WILL be let to mares at Twenty Dollars the season, and Forty Dollars to insure a mare's being with foal, for either notes will be expected with the mares payable on the 1st of January next. Ten Dollars cash the single leap, and in every instance Half a Dollar cash to be paid to the Groom. The season will commence the 15th of March, and end the 15th of August.

Cornelius Schenck.

February 22d, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

"This is to certify that the Bay Colt "was got by Highflyer, dam by Eclipse, "from Young Cade, which was the dam "of Vauxhall (bred by Mr. Tattersall) and "bought at Lord Grosvenor's sale 18th "May, 1795, then two years old."

(Signed)
"GROSVENOR. [Seal.]"

"31st January, 1797.

PEDIGREE CONTINUED.

"His great grand dam by the Bolton "Little John, great, great grand dam by "Mr. Durham's Favourite, by a son of the "Mald Galloway, great, great, great "grand dam, (the dam of Lord Portmore's "Daffodil) by a foreign horse belonging to Sir Thomas Gascoigne."

"Signed JUNIUS BAKER."

"N. B The Cade mare, the dam of "Vauxhall, was also the dam of Dul "cinea, Mambrino, Cervantes and San"cho, all first runners."—The foregoing is a copy of the original pedigree in my possession, which came over with the Bay Colt, now called Hamilton.

Thomas Wilson.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1802. ep6t

By virtue of a decree of the worshipful court of New-Kent County, will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, at New-Kent Court House, on the second Thursday in April next, being Court day,

A Tract of Land,

Belonging to the estate of John Morris, dec'd. about two miles from the said Court house, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, and subject to the Widow's Dower, which will be allotted her, before the day of sale. Separate Bonds, with approved security, will be required of the purchaser, by

The Commissioners.

March 2d, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

KNOWSLEY,

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horse called KNOWS"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel"la, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia. In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's Push forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentworth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas---10 stone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.---See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he one a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belleisima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

The celebrated running Horse

CLIFDEN,

Imported from England by Dr. William Thornton, one of the Commissioners of Washington,

WILL stand the ensuing season, which will commence the 1st of March, and expire the 10th of August, at the Laurel Meadows in Chesterfield, about five miles from Manchester, at Twenty-Five Dollars the season, (but Twenty Dollars will be received in full discharge thereof, if paid within the season) and Half a Dollar to the Groom. Good and extensive pasturage, and the board of boys sent with Mares GRATIS; but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents. Those who wish their Mares fed, will be furnished with grain at the market price, in quantity as directed, for which the money must be sent. Notes will be expected with the Mares.

CLIFDEN is a horse of very fine form, inviting beauty, and uncommon strength; he is full fifteen and a half hands high, of a fine blood bay; his prodigious powers will be best known by exhibiting his performances. He is a very sure foal getter, and his colts are thought equal to any on the continent.

David Patteson.

March 10th, 1802.

CLIFDEN was bred by the Earl of Derby, and sold to Sir John Lade for 500 Guineas, untried; he is from the very best running stock in England, having descended on both sides from Old Matchem, which covered at 50 Guineas a mare for the nine last years of his life, and 25 mares by subscription. In 1792, at 5 years old, he won ten times, and was not equalled Mr. Wilson's Buzzard excepted) in the years 1792, 3, 4 & 5, as appears by the Racing Calenders for those years.

eo5w WM. THORNTON.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

TOBACCO,

AT the second house below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE public are hereby notified, that the Partnership in Trade, formerly carried on by David Buchanan, James Dunlop, and Robert Pollok, under the firms of

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP, & Co.
In Petersburg,
DUNLOP, POLLOK, & Co.
In Manchester, and
ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.
In Richmond,

Was dissolved, on the 31st day of August last.

Mr. James Dunlop will pay and receive all debts due by and to the concern, at Petersburg, as will Mr. Robert Pollok, those at Richmond and Manchester.

David Buchanan,
per his Attorney in fact,
Robert Pollok.
James Dunlop.
Robert Pollok.

Petersburg, 8th Oct. 1801.

Sales at Vendue,

By PROSSER & MONCURE.

On Monday the 3d day of May next, (the day preceding the Richmond Races,) at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the premises, viz:

ONE SQUARE, of four half Acre Lots, on one of which are erected, the most convenient and desirable BUILDINGS in this city—the present residence of the subscriber.

Five other Lots between the Bason and the River, severally improved, viz: A two story dwelling house, with stables, garden, and offices complete.

Another comfortable dwelling House; Stables, Garden and Offices, as above.

Another smaller detached dwelling house, with garden only.

A Store-House, now under rent for 150 dollars per annum; and the fifth, containing only a small stable for three horses, and carriage house.

With the view of affording a better estimate of this very valuable property, further information may be gained upon application to the Auctioneers.

The terms of sale will be, one fifth paid down, or on a credit of 60 days; the balance in four equal semi annual instalments satisfactorily secured; on interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

Possession, and a clear legal title, will be given, to the entire accommodation of the parties concerned.

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Richmond, Feb. 12, 1802. eotds.